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WHAT AFFECTS PRICES. "

In considering the question of prices w must always recken with the natural laws of trade. Under normal conditions a given article will sell for the cost of der extraordinary conditions, prices may be forced considerably above or considerably below the cost of production, bu by and by, when normal conditions are restored, prices will fall or rise, as the case may be, to the normal.

Sometimes the price of cotton, for example, is below the cost of production and sometimes again, as at present, it th largely in excess of such cost. The high price of cotton to-day is due to the scarcity of that staple. There has been during the past several years an extraordinary demand for cotton, and the sup ply has not kept up with it; hence the extraordinary rise. In other years the supply has exceeded the demand, and the price has correspondingly fallen.

It sometimes happens also that pro ducers, by combining, are enabled for the time being to manipulate prices. But News are the exceptions. The rule is as we have stated it. Prices as a rule are regulated by the natural law of demand has been made by organized effort to put prices of manufactured articles higher than the natural laws of trade justify. But invariably the law has eventually When the price is so manipulated other concerns are sure in dition and put the prices down to the Manufacturing companies have fearned this lesson, and so even the trusts are compelled to keep their prices down in order to prevent competition, and in order to procure a healthy demand for sales at small profits are better than it is always good business for any concern which deals with the masses to be on good terms with its customers, and

The same rule applies in the matter of labor. The man who sells his labor is very much in the same position of the manufacturer who sells an article of labor, as there is a market price for the compensation of its employes. There having theretofore worshipped in a room is always more or less of a contest be-, down on Main Street. tween employer and employe. There is little sentiment in business. The employer seeks to get his work done as cheaply as possible, and the employe en deavors to get as much pay as possible for the work that he does. The contest is the result. There is somewhere a "happy medium" between the effort of the employer to keep the price of labor down and the effort of the employe to medium" is the market price of labor.

ers and competition among employes, and this competition also has its influence t determining the price. One employe finds that he is able to pay so much fo lishment he will pay as much as he can afford. This forces other employers in competition to meet the price. On the other hand, one laboring man is willing to work at a certain wage, and, all things else being equal, he will procure employ er wage. It is true that laboring men may, by organization, more or less reg-ulate the price of labor, but if they put the price higher than conditions justify pen. They will either have competition to work at the lower price, all things else being equal, will get the job; or, if they succeed in organizing all the laborers in trade, and prevent competition in their own craft, they will compel the employer

There is little sentiment in business. It is not enough in the business world to say that a man quest in fairness to receive such and such a wage for such and such a work. If another man equally as competent will take the job at a lower

price, the higher price will not be raid.
We are not arguing the sentimental question. We are stating the cold facts, which both employer and employe must | people racken with

At the recent Confederate reunion in were gaddened by the statement of their

about to wind up his career.

most miraculous that he should have passed through such an ordeal during with his life. In the June number of an article on "Antietam and Chancellors-ville," in which he recalls the notable fact that in the former battle he was wounded no less than five times.

General Gordon's troops held the most advanced position on that part of the soon saw that a most desperate at- the hands of its creditors. tempt would be made by the Federals to break the line at that point, and that It was to be through sheer force. It was General this, and so he gave orders that his men were not to fire until he should give the signal. The Rederals came forward with unloaded guns, their purpose being to charge with bayonets, and through their superior numbers break through. In spite of the impatience of his men General Gordon waited until "they should see the Federals were almost upon him he order ed his men to fire, and their rifles fiamed and roared in the face of the Yankees like a binding blaze of lightning, accomcompanied by the quick and deadly thun derbolt." It was impossible for any body of men to withstand this fire and the Federals withdrew, but only to renev the attack again and again in the same way, and thus the battle waged furlously

During this engagement General Gordon through the leg, once Through the arm, once through the shoulder, and finally through the face. In spite of four wounds, from all of which he was suffering and bleeding, he held his position at the front, giving his commands and rallying his men. At the last shot, however, he fell forward and lay unconscious with his orable the Trigg ship yard would have face in his cap, and he thinks that he would have been smothered by the blood from this last wound "but for the act o some Yankee, who, as if to save my life, had at a previous hour during the bat tle shot a hole through my cap, as if to let the blood out." He was borne to the rear in an unconscious condition, and the surgeon despaired of his life. But not die, and a little later when his deaffectionate, jocular way and assured her that he would get well. Thanks to her faithful watching and nursing he did get well, and was by and by, after seven months, restored to his command.

It is no wonder that Gordon's men said nd believed that he had a "charmed life." It is inconceivable that a man a single engagement and survived the shock; it is equally remarkable that a man who suffered so terribly from th enemies' bullets should have preserved his life and lived to a good old age.

CATHEDRAL SITES.

There are sites that nature seems to churches; others for fortresses and towers; others for the palaces of the rich and others yet for sweet cottages for cinating fitness about them.

Typical of the first class, but where nature and art are seen in combination, is the site long ago chosen and now being utilized for the new Cathedral here. It is a convenient and tranquil spot, fronting nothing will keep a concern on good a beautiful park, and is, as it were, terms with, its customers short upon the stem of a bunch of avenues of supplying a good article at a fair which branch out in every direction of the picturesue and prosperous West End. No growth of Richmond now conceive ble could impair the value or lessen the

St. Peter's Cathedral, Grace and Eighth and was added to as years went by. It other commodities. It is a mistake to was the first Roman Catholic house of suppose that any concern absolutely fixes worship here, the members of that faith

Associated with the old Cathedral, so dear to Cathelic hearts, are the names of men great in the church, each of whom seems to have been called here for special work and endowed with special goes on, and a compromise on both sides Bishop Van de Vyver has signalized his administration by the building of what will be a truly grand Cathedral-a work made possible at this time by the munificent gift of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan. Peter's is to be supplanted as a

athedral, but will remain as a parochia hurch, its deep toned bell calling worshippers to its altar, as it has through scores of years; its walls still o remain the stronghold of Catholic work on Grace Street and beyond. Prob n that street east of old St. John's, and may have helped determine the choice of the name of the street.

On the old map Grace Street was G Street, which, in the abandonment of that ystem of nomenclature, was called 'Grace' because of the number of churches thereon. At least so we have heard, but however that may be, St. Peter's is an old church. It was not to time towards Broad Street.

St. Peter's ever has been the home of devoted churchmen, they have prosecuted their work there, and thence, with plous zeal, marked by such amiability and tact as to maintain the best of feeling between themselves and their neighbors. As in the old Cathedral, so may it be in the new; as it was in the past genera

GORDON'S "CHARMED LIFE." dustry they would not find it necessary to go away from home for a profitable We asked our contemporary if the large ship yard at Newport News had proven to be a profitable inhis health was falling and that he was the Press says it is unable to answer this question, but it knows that the ship The wonderful part of it all is that yard has never missed a pay day, and he has survived until this day. It is alhas gone ahead steadily improving end expanding the plant, and increasing its force, until it now stands at the head of the ship building industry in America.

We do not dispute these statements. The Newport News ship yard is a spler did industry, and seems to have plenty of money behind it. But the old established yard of Cramp & Sons, in Philadelphia, also met its pay-rolls and enlarged its plant, yet by reason of the unfavor able conditions in this line of industry field where they were stationed, and the company was recently forced to borthere was no supporting line behind them. row \$5,00,000 and to put its affairs in row \$5,000,000 and to put its affairs in

The Fore River Ship Building Company, located at Quincy, Mass., has been co. pelled to pass its regular quarterly dividend, and the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, of Baltimore, recently had to reorganize. All these cerns were favorably located, but they did not pay.

The Press says that the Trigg plant might have failed even if it had been located at Newport News, but that its chances of success would have been greater where the "limitations of nature are less disconcerting." We doubt if the Trigg ship yard would have done as well at Newport News as it did at Richmond, for it had here all the water necessary for the work it set out to do, and it had advantages in other respects which it would not have had at Newport News. Mr. Trigg could just as well have started his industry on the scaboard, but he had reason to believe that the chances of success in Richmond were better, and if he had lived, and if conditions had been favorable, he would probably have made his ship yard a great success. We tell our friends again that the embarrass ment of the William R. Trigg Ship Building Company was not due to its geolocation. Natural location graphical counts for something, to be sure, but energy and enterprise counts for more, and had conditions otherwise been favbeen as successful at Richmond as it would have been at this mouth of the James.

CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS.

At the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Deleware, which began at Smyrna, on Thursday last, Bishop Leighton Coleman took occasion to denounce bribery and corruption at elections. In the course of his charge to the clergy, he declared that no political party in the State could claim freedom from the guilt of political corruption, and he branded the corruptionist as a "hypocritical criminal." He said that bribery had become so common and so brazen-faced that to ignore it on the part of the church was to expose her to the charge of cowardice and collusion. "A man must be made to feel," said the bishop, "that what he would be afraid and ashamed to do in his own social relation he is to be equally ashamed to do in politics."

This is akin to the famous saying of the lamented Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, that that which is morally wrong cannot be pilitically right," That is as sound as the decalogue.

The bishop then went on to say that it was the business of the church by her emphatic condemnation of such "cormorantic members" to aid the actually honest and determined men of either party to eliminate these dangerous and disgraceful elements, and to make it impossible for them to regain the mastery. By this he did not mean to say that the church should go into politics, but he did mean that it was the outy of every clergyman to preach civic righteous-

ness. And so It is. ness. And so it is.

"It is said," he concluded, "that we must acknowledge that Delaware presents an inviting field for such exercise of Christian endeavors in her civic and social life. I say Christian endeavor, for I am dealing with an actually sinful condition which can only be remedied by the application of religious principles. The evils that afflict her will not disappear at the bidding of merely forensic lament and condemnation. They are too far down in the "ery vitality of our communities" and condemnation. They are too far down in the wery vitality of our communities to be eradicated save by resort to methods of sturdy and steady heroism. Such heroism is demanded alike or the glory of God, the honor of the church and the welfare of the State.

"With such incentives it is only the mean man, the selfish man who can withhold his contribution to the purifying and ennobling of the age in which we live."

There is but one cure for national evils, and that is the righteousness of the pecple. We cannot cure unrighteousness by law. If we would rout out evil we must go down to the source. This government is no stronger and no better than its individual citizens. Our national character is the sum total of individual character. If the people are good the govern ment will be good; if the people are evil the government will be corrupt. Of course, corrupt men will sometimes get into office in spite of the vigilance of a good constituency. But this is the occasional exception to prove the rule. If the voters are right and righteous they are almos sure to elect right and righteous men to represent them in government, but i they find any representative who is faithless to his trust they will not be slow to run him out of office, punish him as he deserves, and hold up his example as a warning to others. righteousness; let us have righteousness in the hearts of the voters, and we shall have righteous laws and a pure govern-

BOOTH'S IDENTITY

ment.

The Baltimoré newspapers discredit the Oklahoma story coming wia St. Louis. died at Enid, in that Territory, a man who went under the name of David E

moment that he shot Lincoln, and though he was lost sight of for awhile, his track down the country and across the Potomae into Caroline county, Va., was easily followed, where he and Herold were found in Mr. Garrett's barn. Herold came out of the barn and surrendered. Booth could make no terms for his own life and was shot, and died in two hours. He was identified then and there; he was identified in Washington, where hundreds knew him, and he was identified in Baltimore when at last his relatives were permitted to have his body for burial.

The Times-Dispatch a few weeks ago republished a communication written by Mr. Louthan, and which originally appeared in the Confederate Veteran, show ing that so far from the Confederate government approving any scheme the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President Davis positively disapproved of a plan laid before him in which it was purposed to abduct the Federal President. our President's name with Booth's insane ought to be that he went further and put a stop to a project to kidnap him and run him across the Potomac into our lines, Mr. Davis believed that Mr. Lincoln, how ever sudenly surprised and taken, would fight his captors and that the result might be that he would be killed. Nor did Mr Davis concur in the opinion of those who advanced this project that the capture of Mr. Lincoln, if successfully carried out, would be beneficial to our cause.

Mr. Lincoln came to Richmond within

city to the Federal forces and seemed to have no fear for his life while among us. The fact that neither Lincoln nor Davis ever seemed to fear assassination. Not until Wilkes Booth appeared, pistol in hand, had the crank or assassin begun to make the life of a President dangerous.

Mr. Davis walked and rode about Rich years Mr. Lincoln did the same in Washngton without apparent danger. True, it is said that a fruitless shot was fired at Mr. Davis when he was horseback on a suburban road near Richmond, but it may be surmised that it was a chance shot and not aimed at him. It remained for Booth to set an atroclous example for do boundless injury to the South, from whose people he got no particle of believed to be demented. But, all thataside, we consider it absurd to raise any question as to the identity of the man who was killed on Garrett's farm, and whose body lies buried under the name of John Wilkes Booth.

THE SEA OF GLASS.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"And before the throne there was a sea of glass, like unto crystal; and in the midst of the throne, and round about the throne were four beasts, full of eye before and behind. And the four beast had each of them six wings about him; and they were full of eyes within, and they rest not day and night, saying Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come."—Rev., iv:5-8. What is this that St. John writes?

Something he could neither comprehend nor describe, except as it were in figures, to help us to imagine, that great and wonderful vision.

He "was in the spirit," he tells us,

when he saw it, not with his bodily eves. but with his soul enlightened by the Holy Spirit. And this is what he saw.

A throne in heaven, and One sitting on it. bright and pure as the richest prolous stone. And around the throne a rainbow like unto an emerald, the sign of hope and faithfulness.

Near the throne are elders crowned men like ourselves, but who have fought the good fight and conquered; pure, as rious, as their golden crowns denote From the throne come thunderings and lightnings and voices, signs of God's power as a lawgiver and an almighty

the sea of time and space, the brittle and dangerous sea of earthly life.

It seems to be a great thing to us-time and space and the world-yet it looked so small to St. John, as it lies there in heaven before that throne, that he passes it by in a few brief words. For what are all suns and stars, and all ages and geneyears compared with eternity?

There is one great comfort for us in this vision of St. John. Brittle and unertain and dangerous as life may be, and is, yet it lies spread out before throne of God, at the feet of Christ, For in God we live and move and have our

Let us then be content, hope on, and trust on; for God is with us; and we with God.

John saw still another wonder Four beasts (or living creatures) there, with six wings, and eyes before and behind. Whatsoever those living creatures may mean, it is more important o know what they do. They give continual thanks honor and glory to Him who sits upon that throne.

They thus confess that all power, all wisdom, all prudence, all success in men or angels, in earth or heaven, comes from God, as His gift, of which He will require a strict account on that last

And who is He who sits upon that throne? Who but the Babe of Bethlehem, the friend of publicans and sinnershe Lord Jesus Christ St. John could not mistake that blessed

ace! He had walked with Him for three years or more, had leaned on His breast at supper, and seen Him die in agony cross! And now he sees Him glorifled, radiant, on the throne, adored by nen and angels, with a name above all other names, in heaven or earth!

Oh! blest disciple, to behold that sight! How it lingered in his heart and mem ory through ell those long years of ex-le from his master. How it has cheered

Father is just. The Son is faithful and true; therefore the Pather is faithful and true. The Son is almighty to save; therefore the Father is almighty to save It was for St. John.

And the Holy Spirit? The Holy Spirit is proceeding forever, from the Father and the Son, going forth for ever, to bring light and life, righteousness and love to all worlds, and in all hearts that will receive Him. He is the ever-blessed Holy Spirit. The

Spirit of the Holy Father and of the Holy Son. Like them, eternal, incomprehensible, almighty; like them, all-wise, alljust, all-loving, merciful, faithful and God grant to us all that, having passed

safely across the sea of time up to that pure and blessed land, we shall worship IJim face to face; know Him-even as we are known. We will find Him, through all eternity, even more wonderful, more glorious, more transcendant. And then, with the angelic host and

the souls of just men, made perfect, answering those mystle creatures, with the voices of that multitude which no man may number, may we join in that hymn of praise-"Holy, Holy, Holy. Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come."

Whether President Roosevelt's genius is for poker or some other game of cards, we do not know. He, however, seems to be very pat in using the exhe says of a company of negro troops who were employed to guard the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield. The President thinks that the presence there of negro troops was particularly appropriate and praises them for their behavior

That's all right for it is said Roose welt was saved from slaughter in that campaign by the negro troops.

He might have added to his Springfield speech that Lincoln said that he was bent upon saving the Union, and that to do it he would either keep the negroes in slavery or free them-whichever circumstances required.

Colonel Ned Crump, whose feath we have recorded, was a fine specimen of old ante-bellum Richmond printer. but he was not the oldest. That distinction, we suppose, belongs to Mr. John W. Fergusson, who could not be judged by his walk to be an exceedingly old man, yet must be well advanced in years, since he was an apprentice boy in the office of the Southern Literary Messenger here when Edgar A. Poe was its editor.

keeping tab on the greatest speech-making President the country has ever had, and vouches for the accuracy of its count of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, which down to and inclusive of June 4th, is this: Whole number of speeches on this tour, 162; whole number since Mr. Roosevelt became Prosident, 250,

anthracite coal regions, but all the same we know that everything is not altogether lovely at the mines, and we know that coal is cheap enough in June and July and there is room in the cellar.

"For God's sake, keep on letting well gan invented by Mark Hanna. Somehow t sounds as if the "well enoughers" feel that they are being run to the wall.

The women folks are not disposed to put up with any annoying delays when we come to talk about the Jeff. Davis Monument.

The Chesterfield weather prophet declines to give an expert opinion of Prophet Jefferson, of East Franklin

If the money won't hold out to build in arch according to specifications, let's build something else. So say the women and the women rule. Some of the platform builders

doubtless view with alarm too much irrigation in the West without the consent of the irrigated. The weather man promised church

goers a good day to-day, but the clouds are mighty uncertain these Sundays, and often fool the prophets. The beef combine is fixing to utilize the floods in the West to raise the price of

We may make bold to prophecy that Prophet Jefferson will prove to be no prophet at all.

steaks.

The Russian explanation of the riot at Cishineff is one of the kind that falls to explain.

pox microbe that took chances of scrap with George Francis Train. Yesterday the President took a peep

at the dirty linen hanging in the back yard of the Postoffice Department, The cable has reached Guam safely,

Governor Pennypacker's libel law Just think of it! Another glorious

Fourth is less than a month away, There are thirty-two war correspondents in Breathitt county, Ky,

Personal and General.

Christopher Stimis, who has just died in Newark, N. J., helped to build the yacht America, the first cup bont.

Congressman Ball, of Texas, will resign his seat in the fall, and is already talked of ast the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1995.

General Edward F, Jones, known as "Jones, of Binghamton, N. Y..." Lieutenant-Governor of his State under Governor Hill, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on June 3d.

Martin Fornes, who has succeeded tem-porarily to the desk in the Postoffice De-partment at Washington vacated by Ma-chen, is a Norwegian by birth

SHIP-BUILDING.

Several days ago our esteemed contemporary, the Newport News Pirss, intimated that the troubles of the 'tigg ship yard in Pichmond grew out of the dand vantage of location, and said that if the people of Tidewater had any roney to invest hereafter in the ship but ding in-

1+++++++++++++++++++ Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

************************ With floods in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, cyclones destructive of life and property in the South, and a continuing drought that is drying up the crops in New England, and added to these things a number of railway accidents in various parts of the country, in which people were killed and maimed, the past week may be said to have broken the record as a week of horrors. The nwful cyclone at Gainesville, Ga., by which more than a hundred people lost their lives and as many as fifteen hundred were rendered housiess, was one of the most horrible visitations ever known in Georgia, if not the most horrible. The destructive floods in the West have caused lasting damage to crops, and will undoubtedly floods in the West have caused lasting damage to crops, and will undoubtedly make the corn crop and the wheat that had been so promising fail far short of expectation, and will, of course, keep the price of grain higher.

The much talked of Republican State Convention of Ohio was held last week and was a cut and dried affair. The cut-ting and drying had been done by Mark Hanna, and everything was carried our according to his wishes. His man for Governor was nominated, his cold-blooded y number, may we join in that hymn of praise—"Holy, Holy, ord God Almighty, which was, and is to come."

The President Roosevelt's genius are President Roosevelt's genius are or some other game of cards, tot know. He, however, seems to re part in using the expension of a company of negro troops of a company of negro troops of a company of negro troops are employed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt and his administration were employed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt names are employed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt names are employed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt names are proposed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt names are proposed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt names are proposed to guard the tombound at Springfield. The President Roosevelt names are proposed to guard the tombound the president Roosevelt names are president Roosevelt names and the counterful and the president Roosevelt names are president Roosevelt names are president Roosevelt names and the counterful and the president Roosevelt names are president Roosevelt names are president Roosevelt names and the counterful and the president Roosevelt names are president Roosevelt name

There are mutterings in the anthracite coal regions, and the finide everywhere are greatly disturbed lest there be another strike and another year of high-priced coal. We think there need be no concorn on that score. It is true that friction has arisen in the machinery provided by the strike commission for carrying the award into effect, but it is over a point which should be susceptible of easy adjustment, provided that neither side desires another strike. And it is impossible to believe that another strike within at least five years can really be desired by either the operators or the workmen. There are mutterings in the anthracite

The inventory of the estate of the late Thomas B. Reed has just been made public, and it shows that he had made enough money—a half a million—to return to politics without the fear of the poorhouse to confront him, and that is just what he intended to do, if a story we get from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican be true, and we have no doubt that it is. That paper says:

"A piece of news is found in the will, for that instrument shows that Mr. Reed

"A piece of news is found in the will, for that instrument shows that Mr. Read had actually severed his connection with his New York law firm prior to his last liness. The fact confirms the impression, which a few of Mr. Reed's friends had received, that he was about to retiro from active practice and possibly reenter national politics in case a favorable opportunity should be presented. It is very possible that if Mr. Reed had lived the anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the Republican party would have pushed him to the front as a candidate against the President. Mr. Reed's sudden death, howident. Mr. Reed's sudden death, how-ever, not only spoiled any such plan, but even prevented it from becoming a pos-sibility in the public mind."

The great strike of textile workers that has been on in Philadelphia for several weeks, and seems to be no nearer an end now than when it commenced, is one of the most complicated strikes on record. If a certain lot of alleged facts that have been bent out in circular form from Philadelphia can be substantiated, it is a much mixed up strike. It appears from this statement that, contrary to the common impression, the strike is not for a general increase in wages, for only about one-tenth of the strikers are demanding fewer hours with as much pay as at present. There are thirty-nine classes of artisans involved in the movement. Of these, thirty-six, representing \$9,000 work-people, ask a reduction of hours a week from sixty to fifty-five, with a corresponding reduction in pay, practically stylking for a reduction in wages to gain increased opportunity for education and more time for domestic duties and recreation. Three trades, representing 10,000 employes, ask The great strike of textile workers that for domestic duties and recreation. Three trades, representing 10,000 employes, ask for a similar reduction in hours, but one wants it without any decrease in wages; another, the Dyers' and Mercerizers' Union, comprising 2,000 members, demands the five-hour reduction and an increase in wages from \$11\$ to \$13 a week, and the third, the Ingrain Carpet Weavers' Union, with a membership of 2,000, demands the shorter week and a wage increase of ten per cent. crease of ten per cent.

In 1878 there was a great and nore-worthy exodus of negroes from the cot-ton-raising States. Some fanatics started the movement, and hundreds of negroes, with their families, joined the crowd, and where towards the Northwest there was where towards the Northwest there was a land that flowed with milk and honey, and all they had to do was to go up and take possession. Numbers of them died on the road, a great many became disgusted before they had gone toe far, and turned back. Some thus found their way back to their old homes and stayed there. A large number of these deluded negroes finally reached Topeka, Kansas, and for a good while they were a burden to the people. They were helped until they could help themselves, and finally shout a thousand of them settled in hovels just on the outskirts of Topeka. That is the settlement known as North Topeka that figures so prominently in the news of the big overflow in Kansas. This colony of negroes has suffered greatly by the floods, and many of them lost their lives.

Here is a story that came to us last a land that flowed with milk and honey, It was a mighty bold and daring small-

Here is a story that came to us last week well authenticated, which shows what a curious thing a strike sometimes

A mule driver in the mine of the Bogle A mule driver in the mine of the Hogie Coal Company in Indiana beat his animal inhumanely, and left it without food for several days in a desorted section of the mine. The company discharged the driver, and 600 miners immediately quit work, demanding that the cruel driver be reinstated. But when the miners' committee came to investigate the mat-ter they reported in favor of the com-pany, and told the 600 strikers to go back to work.

A study and comparison of the market reports of this week and those of the corresponding week of last year will reveal some facts that probably would not be noticed by the average reader until attention is called to them. It will be found that the average prices of all the necessaries of life are now considerably iess than a year ago. All the news from all the markets of the country and the general tendency of things indicate the we may look for yet lower prices for all the actual necessaries. This is encouraging to those who live on salaries. ing to those who live on salaries.

Rear Admiral Bob Evans is of the opinion that there will ere long be hot times in the Orient. He sends to the government from his flagship in Asiatic waters the request that, the United States marines now at Subig Bay, in the Philippines, be kept there until a new force shall be sent out, because he thinks there will soon be plenty of work for American troops to do in Ching.

"To-day's Advertising Talk."

THE COMMONEST FACTS about your business are interesting to the public and may bring you excellent returns if told in a convincing way through the newspaper. In one of the largest cities of this country, a department store made a strong point in all of its advertising that they would refund the money on all purchases which proved unsatisfactory to the purchaser.

This fact made them famous throughout the community as the "Reliable Shop."

As a matter of fact many other department stores in the same city had been doing the same thing for years, but it remained for this store to make this an advertising feature.

There are many facts about your business that would interest the public and make it distinctive.

Pick them out and run them in the Times-Dispatch.

Make your business the leader in its line.

From the Church Papers.

To confess that one aims at a high ideal is not to boast. Some Christians are over-modest at this point. The songs we sing and the prayers we utter often de. ALM serbe the things we long for, not Hight hose we have. "Not as though I had already attained," said the apostle, "or were already perfect; but I follow after,"—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Not what we are, but what we would be, is our measure in God's sight. We may not be responsible for our failure to reach a high attainment, but THE we are responsible if we fail PATTERN. To strive toward that attainment. One who takes as his pattern the Perfect Life is likely to do better than one who only wants to be agood as the average. It is in view of this truth that Lowell says, "Not failure, but low alm, is crime."—The Sunday-School Times.

There is in chemistry what is known as the catalytic influence of certain substances. Their very presence aids in dissinces. Their very presence aids in dissinces. The comparison of the compar

It is a cross to many that they can do so little for the world. They are not producers, and not workers, and can scarcely be givers. Sick-BEAUTIFUL ness, or affliction, or old BY GRACE, age have come, and the hands can no longer toll to win the bread or to help those about us. But to shine with the peace that God gives, to add contenument and cheerful ness to the home to show patience in an impatient world, to pray and praise when we cannot work, this is the life made beautiful by the grace of God. It is beater to be a smilling buttercup than an iron safe or a destructive warship.—Central Presbyterian.

North Carolina Sentiment. contented Raleigh Post boastelli

The contenes are as as follows:

The West is a great country, and in some rapects, we may believe, superios to North Carolina; but the West is subject to visitations of cyclones, floods, bilizards and grasshoppers, from all of which we are reasonably industrious here enjoy amenaure of prosperity that should be conducted to contentment. It has been said that North Carolina is a good State to move from. It is also a good State to stay in.

The Scotland Nock Commonwealth

comes right out on the promotion yactform. It says:

A large majority of the criminal proceedings in our courts are the result of the llattor traffic, either directly of indirectly. It does seem that the intelligent citizenship of North Carolina would see the arguments for suppressing the llattor traffic from the standpoint of economy in taxes for the expense of criminal courts, to say nothing about the moral, social and civil reform it would bring about.

The Charlotte Chronicle is cheerful, It

Meanwha, the situation of the Southern farmer has become a very attractive one. This stanle crop—cotton—has gone to a price where it alone makes farming attractive. If the other attraction, viz. Cash markets for perishable products, be added to this it may be seen that his opportunities have become immensely enlarged.

The Wilmington Star says;
There is room and abundant opportunity for fortune in the South for tens of thousands of the same of thousands of the same o

After much thought the Durham Her-It is not absolutely certain that those who supported Mr. Bryan have the con-fldence in Mr. Cleveland that some people would have us believe.

WEEK-END RATES

Southern Rallway.

Southern Railway.

Beginning with June 6th, 1913, and constituting until September 12th, the Southern Railway will seil on Saturday and Sunday of each week special lokets from Richmond to Chase City, Clarkeylle and intermediate stations, also to West Point and intermediate stations at one fare for the round trip, limited returning Monday following date of sale.

A special low rate of 80 cents for the round trip, Richmond to West Point and return, will apply.

Vand the Great Tea-Dee Summer Outs.

B. B. W. Read the Great Tee-Dee Summer Out-